WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Sal'sbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 28th January, under the superintendance of Mr. Robert B. Wood, late director of the Back Creek Academy; who has had not only the advantages of a classical education, but an opportunity of increasing and improving the same by the long and constant practice of teaching both the languages and those sciences which are common.

With the above attainments are also combined those firm and moral principles, which are requisite for those who have the guardianship and instruction of youth.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

February 4, 1822.——3 89

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.

John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.

Capt. Shuping's Company.

John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.

Capt. Williamson's Company.

Samuel Lewis	59	Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67	do.

Capt. Swink's Company.

Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.

Capt. Barger's Company.

Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.

Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)

Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.

Forks Section.

The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office

A LIST OF

Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Comer	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph [illegible]
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David W[illegible]
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliham	922	Jno. Cheesborough
756	Thomas Grisurt	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kippey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel Weat	929	Henry Blurton
765	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
766	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
767	John Hardy	932	Wm. Washington
768	Joel Martin	933	Daniel Wade
769	Josiah Miller	934	Thomas Whitley
770	Thomas Hutson	935	John Cottle
771	Matthew Brickel	936	James Piner
772	John Bagnall	937	William Scantlin
773	Henry Brantley	938	William Turpin
774	David Burnett	939	William Yates
775	Charles Craben	940	Joseph Hyman
776	Martin Cole	941	Isham Carns
777	Cubit	942	Thomas Goff
778	William Haygood	943	Lewis Outlaw
779	Jeremiah Messer	944	Joseph White
780	William Stemm	945	William Elks
781	Henry Vize	946	John Arnold
782	Peter Brown	947	Samuel Burrows
783	Christ. Barlow	948	Richard Wheabey
784	Moses Byrd	949	William Neil
785	James Balentine	950	Jacob Waddle
786	Richard Cordle	951	John Curtis
787	William Fox	952	John Low
788	Wm. Flemming	961	Matthias Brickle
789	Black Garrick	962	Thomas Kent
790	Benjamin Patrick	963	James Kelton
791	John Foney	964	Samuel W. Lewis
792	Daniel Twigg	965	Jerome M'Mullen
794	John Atkinson	966	Joseph Miles
795	John Baker	967	John Morning
796	Samuel Bradley	968	Drury Chavous
797	John Boon	969	John Cumminger
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	970	John Cook
799	Joseph Beaumont	971	Jacob Hafner
800	Joseph Cook	972	Isaac Cornelius
801	John Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
802	John Campbell	974	Richard D. Cook
803	David Conn	975	Caleb Koen
804	Edward Cox	976	Robert Calf
805	Charles Coleman	977	William Hurley
812	D[illegible]d Easter	978	Josiah Daws
813	John Erwin	985	Ebenezer Blackley
814	William Ewell	986	David Broadwell
815	Joshua Fenton	987	Burrel Davis
816	Robert Griffin	988	Thomas Little
817	James Gunn	989	Jeremiah Modlin
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	990	Michael Leoney
819	Burrell Hughes	991	Richard Bond
820	John Hart	992	John Pilchard
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	993	James Faddles
822	Shadrach Homes	994	Thomas Pyot
823	Samuel Hollowell	995	William Ward
824	James Hall	996	Richard Lucas
825	Thomas Hill	997	Joshua Stocks
826	George Hill	998	William Kinkaid
827	Thomas Hopkins	999	William Rick
806	Thomas Cook	1019	Arnwell Herron
807	Aaron Davis	1020	George Richards
808	James Dupree	1021	P. Harrington
809	George Dixon	979	Sam. Norsworthy
810	Thomas Endless	980	George Nicholas
811	Thomas Eburn	981	James Roper
828	Thomas Hicks	982	Robert Harper
829	Littleton Johnston	983	Richard Martin
830	James Jennings	984	Caleb Albertson
831	Thomas Jeffries	1022	Charles Haslip
832	Elijah Jenkins	1023	John Donnelly
833	Jacob Kittle	1024	Benjamin Dorland
834	Archibald Kennedy	1025	Broton Jones
835	John Ledum	1026	Francis Jack
836	John Liscombe	1027	Bryan Montague
837	Willis Marshall	1028	Sam. Montague
838	Charles Mixom	1029	Job Ward
839	John Moore	1030	Timothy Plumpus
840	Bryan Madry	1031	Wm. Stewart
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1032	Jacob Owens
842	Joseph M'Daniel	1033	Sam. Goodman
		1034	Wm. Gregory
		1035	David Charney

3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

TRUST SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber and others, by Thomas Holton, dated 26th of February, 1821, and recorded in the County Court of Rowan, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums of money due to Thomas Mull and others, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 19th of March next, on the premises, for a credit of three months, the property conveyed in said deed, that is to say: one gray horse, with saddle and bridle; 5 milch cows and a calf; 14 beds, bed-steads and furniture; 1 book-case and desk; 1 bureau and book-case; 2 side-boards; 1 bureau, 1 corner cupboard, and 4 dozen chairs; 10 tumblers, 1 silver ladle, 18 silver tea spoons, 12 silver table spoons, and 1 pair of sugar tongs; one dozen and a half cups and saucers, 10 dishes, 4 dozen plates, 6 looking-glasses, and nine pictures; 5 iron pots, and 3 bake ovens; 1 cask of brandy; tubs, pails and kitchen furniture; forty hogs and pigs, and a quantity of pork; 3 clocks; 6 brass candlesticks; 6 large decanters, 24 wine glasses, 2 plated casters, 24 tumblers, and 12 cruets; 2 candle stands, and a large easy chair, &c.

THOS. MULL, *Acting Trustee.*

Feb. 28, 1822. 3w90

Public Notice.

THE subscriber will receive proposals until the last Saturday in March next, for a person to superintend as steward for the poor at the Poor-House in Rowan county, for one year from that time. Sobriety, industry, and attention to the directions of the Wardens, will be required. Those desirous of undertaking, will state their proposals in writing, and meet at the Poor-House on the day above mentioned.

By order of the Managers,
J. MURPHY, *Treasurer.*

Salisbury, 22d Feby. 1822. 3w90

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of this instant, a negro man named JOE, and his wife named SINA, and two female children, one of the children four, the other two years old. Joe, the negro man, is twenty-five or six years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, very black, with uncommonly large feet; had on when he left me, a coarse blue broad cloth coat and a black wool hat. His wife Sina is twenty-eight or thirty years old, middle size, has large high cheek bones, spare face, her dress not recollected. It is thought that a negro girl named Silvia, the property of J. Purvines, my neighbour, who was missing on the same day that my negroes left me, is in company with them. Said Silvia is fourteen or fifteen years old, well grown of her age, dress not known. Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and lodge them in any Jail, so that I can get them, or deliver them to me, shall be rewarded for his trouble, with all reasonable expenses paid. JOHN GRIER.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Feb. 15, 1822. 7w90—2p

20 Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Union District, S. Carolina, a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty years of age, four feet 8 or 9 inches high, slim made and active. Had on when he went away, a dark home spun coat, white woollen pantaloons, and swansdown waistcoat. He left home in company with Jack and Peter, belonging to Miles Ferguson, also Phill, belonging to the subscriber. Jack and Phill have since been taken and committed to Salisbury Jail: Peter has also been got out of Charlotte Jail. Jack and Phill say they parted with Tom in a few days after Peter was taken, and one or two days before they were caught, on the hill, between Salisbury and Charlotte. Whoever will deliver Tom to me, or take and lodge him in Jail, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward. NATHL. GIST

February, 1822. 4wt93p

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1821.

WM. WADSWORTH and wife, *vs.* George Manlove and wife.....Bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the court, that Geo. Manlove and Hannah his wife, the defendants, live beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer, object to, or shew cause why said testimony should not be perpetuated, or the complainants will be at liberty to take testimony.

GEORGE LOCKE, *C. & M. E.*

Counterfeit Notes.—The Branch Notes of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia are so well counterfeited, that it requires the nicest scrutiny to detect them. Several of the Banks have been deceived by them. The paper of these notes is rather lighter than that of the good notes, and the shading of the Vignette, particularly the under part of it, is paler than the original; and what is most material, the dot under the No. in both ends of the note, is open, whereas in the counterfeit it is entirely black. The same plate has been used for the different Branches and for notes of 30, 50 and $100. The letters are A. B. C. and D. *Raleigh Register.*

MEDICAL.

The following account of an extraordinary Medicine, says the National Intelligencer, appears in such a guise as to entitle it to the respect even of regularly bred practitioners:

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Although the science of medicine has arrived at such perfection as to enable its professors to decide regarding the nature of disease, and the most proper means for its removal, yet there are some cases, probably depending on constitutional idiosyncrasy, which very frequently resist all the known remedies. Scrofula and Syphilis are among these; they frequently take on peculiar and horrible forms in their latter stages, producing pains, ulcers, and a train of evils, which continue to increase in despite of all known remedies.

The following facts, however, show that a remedy for those diseases, in their worst forms, is within the reach of our practitioners. At a clinic delivered on the 14th inst. at the University of Professor Gibson, two patients were exhibited who had been afflicted with ulceration in its most frightful form for several years: the throat, lips, and nose, as well as the bones and soft parts of the face were partly destroyed in both patients; and in one an eye was entirely lost. The learned Professor, in the course of his lecture, stated the case of these patients; that they had been treated in the usual way without success; and that they were finally restored to perfect health by the use of a medicine recently introduced in this city, known by the name of SWAIM'S PANACEA.

I deem this communication a just tribute to the virtues of a medicine which I think bids fair to be the means of relieving a great deal of human suffering. That remedy which a learned and respectable Professor has thought worthy of a particular notice before a numerous class of students would seem to have claims to the attention of every professor of the healing art.

A STUDENT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

It is apprehended the following cases will settle the question as to the receipt of forged or altered notes from one Bank to another, where each are alike ignorant of the fraud:—

In 1814, a Bill of Exchange with a forged acceptance, purporting to be payable at the house of A. & Co. bankers in London, with whom the supposed acceptor keeps cash, is endorsed to B. for a valuable consideration. B. endorses it to his agent in London, who presents it on the 23d of April at the house of A. & Co. for payment.—A. & Co. pay it, and on the 30th of April send it to the supposed acceptor, who disavows it. A. & Co. immediately give notice of the forgery to B. and demand payment, which B. refuses. All parties are ignorant of the fraud. Held that A. & Co. by paying the bill without ascertaining that the acceptance was genuine, were precluded from recovering the amount from B. in an action for money had and received. Smith *vs.* Mercer, 1 Marshal's Rep. 453.

1815. The defendant took a Bill of Exchange accepted payable at the plaintiffs', who were the drawer's banker, and endorsed it to their, the defendants' agents, to whom the plaintiffs paid it when due; and seven days after sent it as their voucher to the drawer, who apprised them that the acceptance was forged. It was held that the plaintiffs could not recover from the defendants the amount which they had thus paid. 6 Taunton's Rep. 76.

Savannah Geor.

Russia has now 350 living authors. Most of them are of the nobility. One-eighth of the whole number are clergymen. Up to the year 1807, 4,000 works had appeared in the Russian language. In the year 1810, the Russian National Library was in possession of almost 3,000 volumes by native authors, among which there were 105 romances. There are already 3,000 works in the Russian language. Moscow has 9 public libraries and 10 printing offices; Wilna, 1 public library and 5 printing offices; Revel, Dorpat, Cracow, have each 1 library and 2 printing offices. In all Russia there are only 8 or 9 letter foundries.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

ABORIGINAL ELOQUENCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Speeches of several of the Chiefs of the Delegation of Indians, under Maj. O'Fallon, to the President of the United States, in Council, on the 4th of February, 1822.

THE PAWNEE CHIEF.

My Great Father:

I have travelled a great distance to see you—I have seen you and my heart rejoices. I have heard your words—they have entered one ear and shall not escape the other, and I will carry them to my people as pure as they came from your mouth.

My Great Father—I am going to speak the truth. The Great Spirit looks down upon us, and I call *Him* to witness all that may pass between us on this occasion. If I am here now and have seen your people, your houses, your vessels on the big lake, and a great many wonderful things far beyond my comprehension, which appears to have been made by the Great Spirit and placed in your hands, I am indebted to my Father here, who invited me from home, under whose wings I have been protected.* Yes, my Great Father, I have travelled with your chief. I have followed him, and trod in his tracks; but there is still *another* Great Father *to whom I am much indebted—it is the Father of us* [illegible] us and placed us on [illegible] grateful to the Great [illegible]engthening my heart for such an undertaking, and for preserving the life which he gave me. The Great Spirit made us all—he made my skin red, yours white; he placed us on this earth and intended that we should live differently from each other. He made the whites to cultivate the earth, and feed on domestic animals, but he made us, red skins, to rove through the uncultivated woods and plains, to feed on wild animals and to dress with their skins. He also intended that we should go to war to take scalps—steal horses from and triumph over our enemies—cultivate peace at home, and promote the happiness of each other. I believe there are no people of any color on this earth who do not believe in the Great Spirit—in rewards and in punishments. We worship him, but we worship him not as you do. We differ from you in appearance and manners as well as in our customs; and we differ from you in our religion; we have no large houses as you have to worship the Great Spirit in; if we had them to-day we should want others to-morrow, for we have not, like you, a fixed habitation—we have no settled home except our villages, where we remain but two moons in twelve—we, like animals, rove through the country, whilst you whites reside between us and heaven; but still, my Great Father, we love the Great Spirit—we acknowledge his supreme power—our peace, our health, and our happiness, depend upon him, and our lives belong to him—he made us and he can destroy us.

My Great Father—Some of your good chiefs, as they are called, (missionaries,) have proposed to send some of their good people among us to change our habits, to make us work and live like the white people. I will not tell a lie—I am going to tell the truth. You love your country—you love your people—you love the manner in which they live, and you think your people brave. I am like you, my Great Father, I love my country—I love my people—I love the manner in which we live, and think myself and warriors brave—spare me, then, my Father, let me enjoy my country, and pursue the buffalo, and the beaver, and the other wild animals of our country, and I will trade their skins with your people. I have grown up, and lived thus long, without work—I am in hopes you will suffer me to die without it. We have plenty of buffalo, beaver, deer, and other wild animals—we have also an abundance of horses—we have every thing we want—we have plenty of land, if you will keep your people off of it. My Father has a piece on which he lives, (Council Bluffs,) and we wish him to enjoy it—we have enough without it—but we wish him to live near us to give us good counsel—to keep our ears and eyes open, that we may continue to pursue the right road—the road to happiness. He settles all differences between us and the whites, and between the red skins themselves—he makes the whites do justice to the red skins, and he makes the red skins do justice to the whites. He saves the effusion of human blood, and restores peace and happiness on the land. You have already sent us a father; it is enough, he knows us and we know him—we have confidence in him—we keep our eye constantly upon him, and since we have heard your words, we will listen more attentively to *his*.

It is too soon, my Great Father, to send those good men among us—we are not starving yet—we wish you to permit us to enjoy the chase until the game of our country is exhausted—until the wild animals become extinct. Let us exhaust our present resources before you make us toil and interrupt our happiness—let me continue to live as I have done, and after I have passed to the Good or Evil Spirit from off the wilderness of my present life, the subsistence of my children may become so precarious as to need and embrace the assistance of those good people.

There was a time when we did not know the whites—our wants were then fewer than they are now. They were always within our control—we had then seen nothing which we could not get. But since our intercourse with the *whites*, (who have caused such a destruction of our game,) when we could lie down to sleep and we awoke we would find the buffalo feeding around our camp—but now we are killing them for their skins, and feeding the wolves with their flesh to make our children cry over their bones.

Here, my Great Father, is a pipe which I present you, as I am accustomed to present pipes to all the red skins in peace with us. It is filled with such tobacco as we were accustomed to smoke before we knew the white people. It is pleasant, and the spontaneous growth of the most remote parts of our country. I know that robes, leggins, mockasins, bears-claws, &c. are of little value to you, but we wish you to have them deposited and preserved in some conspicuous part of your lodge, so that when we are gone and the sod turned over our bones, if our children should visit this place, as we do now, they may see and recognize with pleasure the deposites of their fathers, and reflect on the times that are past.

PAWNEE LOUP CHIEF.

My Great Father:

Whenever I see a white man amongst us without a protector, I tremble for him. I am aware of the ungovernable disposition of some of our young men, and when I see an inexperienced white man, I am [illegible]ays afraid they will make me cry. I [illegible]gin to love your people, and, as I love [illegible] too, I am unwilling that any blood [illegible] split [illegible]een us. You are unacquainted with our fashions, and we are unacquainted with yours; and when any of your people come among us, I am always afraid that they will be struck on the head like dogs, as we should be here amongst you, but for our father in whose tracks we tread. When your people come among us, they should come as we come among you, with some one to protect them, whom we know, and who knows us. Until this chief came amongst us, three winters since, we roved through the plains only thirsting for each others blood—we were blind—we could not see the right road, and we hunted to destroy each other. We were always feeling for obstacles, and every thing we felt we thought one. Our warriors were always going to and coming from war. I myself have killed and scalped in every direction. I have often triumphed over my enemies.

OTTOEP ARTIZAN.

My Great Father:

I am brave, and if I had not been brave I should not have followed my father here. I have killed my enemies, I have taken their horses, and alth[illegible] I love and respect my father, and [illegible]any thing he tells me, I will not submi[illegible]an insult from any one. If my enemies, of any nation, should strike me, I will rise in the might of my strength, and avenge the spirits of my dead.

O'MAHA CHIEF.

My Great Father:

Look at me—look at me, my father, my hands are unstained with your blood—my people have never struck the whites, and the whites have never struck them.—It is not the case with other red skins.—Mine is the only nation that has spared the long knives. I am a chief, but not the only one in my nation; there are other chiefs who raise their crests by my side. I have always been the friend of the long knives, and before this chief* (Major O'F.) came among us, I suffered much in support of the whites. I was often reproached for being a friend, but when my father came amongst us he strengthened my arms, and I soon towered over the rest.

My Great Father—I have heard some of your chiefs, who propose to send some good people amongst us, to learn us to live as you do; but I do not wish to tell a lie—I am only one man, and will not presume, at this distance from my people, to speak for them on a subject with which they are entirely unacquainted—I am afraid it is too soon for us to attempt to change habits: We have too much game in our country—we feed too plentifully on the buffaloe to bruise our hands with the instruments of agriculture.

The Great Spirit made my skin red, and he made us to live as we do now; and I believe that when the Great Spirit placed us upon this earth, he consulted our happiness. We love our country—we love our customs and habits. I wish you would permit us to enjoy them as long as I live. When we become hungry, naked—when the game of our country becomes exhausted, and misery encompasses our families, then, and not till then, do I want those good people among us. Then they may lend us a helping hand—*then* show us the wealth of the earth—the advantages and sustenance to be derived from its culture.

I am fond of peace, my Great Father, but the Sioux have disturbed my repose. They have struck upon me and killed two of my brothers, and since more of my bravest warriors, whose deaths are still unrevenged. Those Sioux live high up the Missouri, and, although they have seen my Father and heard his words, they rove on the land like hungry wolves, and, like serpents creeping through the grass, they disturb the unsuspected stranger passing through the country. I am almost the only red skin opposed to war—but, my Father, what should I do to satisfy the dead, when every wind coming over their bones brings to my ears their cries for revenge? I am constantly disturbed by the recollection of my brothers, and am afraid to neglect their bones, which have been thrown to the winds, and lie uncovered and exposed to the sun—I must not be slow to avenge their death; I am forced to war, my Great Father, and I am in hopes you will assist me; I am in hopes that you will give some arms to my Father to place in the hands of my braves to enable them to defend their wives and children. Since I have known my Father I have obeyed *his commands*, and when I die, I will leave my children to him that he may do with them as he pleases.

O'MAHA PARTIZAN.

My Great Father:

My Father was a chief, but he grew old, and became dry like grass, and passed away, leaving the roots from which I sprung up, and have grown so large without one mark of distinction. I am still green, but am afraid to die without the fame of my father. I wish you would be so good as to give me a mark to attract the attention of my people, that when I return home I may bring to their recollection the deeds of my father and my claims to distinction; since I left home I have been much afflicted; death sought me, but I clung to my father and he kept it off. I have now grown fat and am in hopes to return to my nation. There is my chief, (pointing to the *Big Elk*,) who has no claims, no inheritance from his father. I am now following behind him, and treading upon his heels, in hopes that you and my Father here,† will take pity on me and r[illegible]llect who my father was.

*Pointing to Major O'Fallon.

†Pointing to Major O'Fallon.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14.—On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the Senate took up for consideration the bill from the other House, making partial appropriations for the naval service of the present year.

Mr. Pleasants recapitulated the facts cont[illegible]d in the letters from the Secretary o[illegible] Navy to the Committee of Ways and Means of the other House, to shew the necessity of anticipating, as early as possible, a part of the annual appropriation, for the purpose, principally, of fitting out an additional force for the protection of our commerce in the West India seas, &c. &c.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and, on motion of Mr. Pleasants, the bill was forthwith read a third ti[illegible] by general consent, passed, and returned to the other House.

The Senate then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill confirming the title of the Marquis de Maison Rouge—the motion made on yesterday by Mr. Talbot, to refer this and all similar claims to the adjudication of the Judiciary being the question pending.

Mr. Van Dyke, thinking that each of these large cases ought to stand on its own merits, as it comes before congress, moved to amend the motion so as to refer the claim of Maison Rouge alone to the decision of the Courts.

Mr. Eaton supported the amendment, deeming it inexpedient to refer the other great claims now pending, on which there was less difficulty than the present claim.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, thought the whole of those claims (so many years pending) should be brought immediately before the Judiciary, where they must ultimately be brought, as they could never be finally adjudicated in any other way, and in such manner as would ensure an early decision, as it was all important to the claimants, to the United States, and, more than all, to the State of Louisiana, so large a portion of which was covered by the claims, and its prosperity so much affected by the delay, that they should be speedily adjusted and finally settled—accompanying his remarks with a brief history of the proceedings on the prominent claims—and avowing also his beli[illegible] in the justness of the present claim.

Mr. Barton was averse to the reference of this special case to the Judiciary, but would prefer a general act referring all such to that tribunal; and he offered a few remarks to shew the superiority of that mode of adjusting such titles, over a settlement by the legislature.

Mr. Otis was in favor of the amendment, but if not agreed to, he should still vote for the general proposition, considering it highly proper that a tribunal should be provided by which these rights may be decided correctly and finally; and deprecating a decision of them, and this claim in particular, by Congress.

Mr Holmes, of Maine, could perceive no reason for referring this claim to the Judiciary, any more than the various other claims which are presented to Congress, pecuniary as well as others; and endeavored to shew that if Congress could not trust themselves to decide these claims for land, it would be much more dangerous to the public interest to submit them to a jury or a tribunal of the vicinity in which the claimant resides. He also went considerably into the merits of this claim to shew its illegality, and that it was not entitled to the preference proposed.

Mr. Brown, of Louisiana, replied to the latter part of the preceding remarks; and vindicated his former arguments in support of the genuineness and validity of the title of Maison Rouge.

Mr. Talbot also replied to Mr. Holmes, and enforced the expediency of the course he had proposed; supported the superiority of courts and juries to examine and determine such claims; that all claims were worthy of it; that it was the most prompt and most cheap, if not the most enlightened mode of adjudication; that even if Congress were properly constituted for such decisions, there was no hope of a final decision here; some of these claims having been prosecuted before Congress 12 or 15 years—one of which (Winter's) turned on the construction of a single word, wherein there was no shadow of doubt as to the genuineness of the claim—and in following it up to obtain a decision, the original claimant died here in penury. He had no particular objection to the amendment, if it was thought best, though he had no doubt a general provision would have, of necessity, to be passed before long.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, contended that, for all those purposes, Congress was a court of justice, and an impartial court of justice,—that it was as capable and as willing to do justice as any jury—that Congress was not a party, but the umpire between a petitioner and the people—though he professed the highe[illegible]ra tion for the [illegible]stitution of the trial by jury.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana replied, that admitting Congress to be a competent and impartial tribunal, still their decision could not be final, as it could not divest a right, nor the individuals be deprived of a judicial trial; so that, after wasting years on them, the individuals could resort to the courts; and it was expedient at once to refer these claims to the ultimate tribunal; concluding with some remarks on the claim of Maison Rouge, which he believed, after a particular examination of the title, to be legal and complete.

Mr. *Macon* thought it was immaterial how this question was decided, as the special law would soon bring on a general one. As to the blame of delay, the delay in deciding cases arose often from the friends of petitioners, and there was just as much delay in the courts of justice as here; the law's delay had become a toast. He did not like this unjust blame of Congress. Pass the bill, and it would be for the rich only—for the poor could not afford to go to law, much less to follow up a suit to the Supreme Court. The talk for some time had been, that the Court had more business than it could perform; and it now was proposed to take business belonging properly to the legislature and throw it on the court. His objection was, it gave the rich two chances—first here, and then in court.

Mr. Eaton adverted to the great claims of Winter, Bastro, &c. to shew the bad effects on the country in which they were situated, that arose from the delay to decide on them; and he reviewed briefly the nature of these claims, to shew that they could not be adjusted so well, if ever adjusted at all, in Congress as by the Judiciary. After eight days' debate, this claim was just where it was at first, and the sense of the Senate could not be conjectured. He would not open the door to all claims, but refer those specifically which appeared to require and to justify it.

Mr. Van Dyke had always deemed the right of petition one of the most valuable features in the government under which it was the happy lot of the American people to be cast; and he was always ready to receive and pay due attention to all which were presented here. He was opposed to a general reference, because it would be impossible for any committee to examine and report on all of them at this season; because the present case was now understood, the evidence before the Senate; and, if an attempt were made to refer it, with others, to the Judiciary, it would certainly fail. He argued at some length on different points bearing on the question.

Mr. Smith thought the trial by jury the great palladium of the liberties and rights of the people, but not the proper tribunal for such cases as this. It belonged especially to Congress—it was a part of the duties which they were sent here to perform—there was plenty of time for it, as there was no period fixed for an adjournment; and he had no idea the session would close until about the second quarter of the moon in May.—He spoke some time to shew the inexpediency and danger to the public interest of referring those claims to the courts, and particularly against the amendment offered to take the present case alone. He denied the superior promptitude of the courts in deciding, where it was notorious that causes remained undetermined for ages, and whole generations of parties passing away without obtaining a decision.

The question being taken on Mr. Van Dyke's amendment to confine the reference to the claim of Maison Rouge, it was carried—Ayes 26.

Mr. Macon observed that, as this was the first time in which this principle was adopted by Congress, he requested the ayes and noes on the question.

The question was then taken on the proposition to refer the claim to the Judiciary, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, of Lou. D'Wolf, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. King of N. Y., Knight, Lloyd, Lowrie, Mills, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Southard, Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Boardman, Brown, of Ohio, Chandler, Dickerson, Holmes, of Maine, Macon, Morril, Noble, Pleasants, Rodney, Ruggles, Smith, Van Buren, Walker.—16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. McLane, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing measures to prevent the destruction of the timber of the U. S. in Florida.

Mr. Floyd remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the U. States, he begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, whether any foreign government have made claims to any part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic, and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia river.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Post Office Department, and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 9.—The ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Holdridge, arrived below last evening in 33 days from Liverpool, by which the Editor of the National Advocate has received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 4th of January, and the Liverpool Saturday's Advertiser of the 5th.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An article contained in the Paris papers from Leipsic, and dated 17th Decemb[illegible] states "the Russians had passed th[illegible], and that war had broken [illegible]. This statement is [illegible] by letters from Utrecht, of the 23d December, in which it is said "that war has been formally declared between Russia and Turkey, and that intelligence might be expected soon to arrive of the first acts of hostility."—There can be no doubt that the sword has been unsheathed. When it will be restored to its scabbard, no one can tell.

Considerable rise took place in the funds in London on the 3d January, in consequence of a rumour that the differences between Russia and the Porte had been adjusted. On this the Courier remarks, "there is not the least foundation for these reports. No such advices have been received."

Accounts from Vienna of the 30th Dec. mention the assassination of the Sultan, in an insurrection of the Janissaries; but this afterwards appeared to be a stock-jobbing rumour, as no such event had taken place. The Austrian and British Ambassadors are stated to have recommended to the Divan the unqualified acceptance of the Russian *ultimatum*. But this the Sultan positively refused. He would not consent, he said, to the Greek church being reinstated till perfect tranquility was restored; and as to Wallachia and Moldavia, he would never agree that they should be given up to be occupied either by Greeks or Russians. On being reminded, that war would be the consequence of his refusal, he replied that the Turks could never be conquered with swords in their hands.

Intelligence had been received from Genoa, that Lesser Wallachia had been evacuated by the Ottoman troops, and that the Turkish frontiers on the Austrian side were as unprovided with the means of defence as in times of the most profound peace. Jassy had been entered by fresh troops belonging to the Porte, and the Russian artillery had crossed the Dnieper and advanced towards the Pruth. Every thing indicated a most determined and bloody contest.

Although the accounts of an insurrection at Constantinople appear to have been unfounded, it is certain that the most barbarous massacres of the Greeks had been renewed. "These excesses, says the Courier, are ascribed entirely to the sailors landed from the Turkish fleet which arrived from the Archipelago.—They brought 30 Greek vessels in as prizes, and on their passing Seraglio Point, these barbarians hung on each yard-arm 3 or 4 Greeks, as trophies of victory; the crews were afterward allowed to go on shore, where they were guilty of the greatest cruelties." The Paris papers, referring to these renewed cruelties, say, on the authority of accounts from Vienna, that rivers of blood have flowed at Constantinople; and it was even asserted, though the account wanted confirmation, that two Ambassadors had lost their lives.

SPAIN.

The Cortes presented an address to the King of Spain on the 21st December, in which they implored him to dismiss his ministers, as a measure essential to the public tranquility. Ferdinand is stated to have returned a laconic answer, and to have promised to take the request into consideration. It was thought he would submit it to the council of state. His ministers are said to have tendered their resignations, but he had refused to accept them. It does not appear from the Spanish papers that the country is in that dis-

turbed state which accounts from other quarters had represented. A few agitators, and enemies of the constitutional system had been endeavoring to excite disturbances, but this was confined to a narrow space, and their designs were effectually frustrated.

FRANCE.

We have little to notice respecting France. The new ministry were occupied with making arrangements consequent on their accession to power. The funds had undergone considerable variation, and the Courier remarks that this indicated "the existence of political causes connected either with domestic or foreign policy." In reply, the Morning Chronicle observes, "we are unwilling to pronounce an anticipatory judgment on the present French Ministry. We cannot help, however, observing that their pledge to compensate the emigrants for their losses is of itself sufficient to excite an apprehension in France far from favorable to the public credit. Without realising this pledge they cannot expect the support of their party; and by realising it to such an extent as would satify that party, they would inflict a very serious blow on the French finances."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ferment, if we may judge from the tone of the papers by this arrival, which prevailed as to Ireland, has greatly subsided. It appears, indeed, that the greater part of what was lately said as to that country being in a state of actual rebellion, turns out to be unfounded.

The meeting of the English Parliament has been prorogued to the 5th of February.

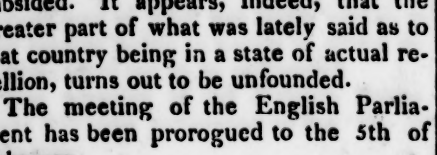
A vessel had arrived at the Cove of Cork, Ireland, from Lima, having 300,000 dollars, exclusive of silver bars, on board, for account of Lord Cochrane.—This is stated to be the second precious importation for the same distinguished character, a vessel having lately landed at Plymouth a quantity of [illegible] estimated at 100,000*l.* sterling.

A further reduction has taken place of the Clerks in the Bank of England.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated December 27.

"Mr. Neuville's friends are in power, and, if here, he would be Minister of the Marine.

"The only intelligence from Turkey is in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vienna, who, without official intelligence, is of opinion that the report of the Revolution in Constantinople is true, and it is feared the ambassadors have fallen."



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1822.

☞We have received a communication respecting the late disturbances at Columbia College, S. C. and the suspension of nearly all the members of the Junior Class, written by one of the young gentlemen suspended, with a request to have it inserted in our paper. He says it is "an unvarnished statement of facts," and we doubt not that it is; but it is likewise, in the introductory paragraph, very personal, and speaks rather too severely of one of the Faculty of the Institution: by publishing it, therefore, we should (if nothing more) very probably be involved in a controversy at once uninteresting to our readers, and disagreeable to ourselves. We must, consequenly, decline publishing it in its present shape. But should the writer consent to expunge a part of the first paragraph, or so to modify it as to remove the objections which lie against it as it now stands, his request shall then be complied with.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Bankrupt Bill still continues; and from the present appearance of things, is not likely soon to terminate. We are not sorry for this. Opposed to a Bankrupt Law in any shape, but particularly to one so anti-republican in its features as the Bill now before the House of Representatives, we wish the subject to be fully discussed; we wish the House to proceed deliberately: because we are confident that the Bill, viewed either as a public benefit, as moral in its tendencies, or just and equal in its operations, cannot be supported; and that the freer the discussion, the more odious will the Bill appear, and the more decisive will be its fate.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives, aside from the debate on the Bankrupt Bill, possess little general interest. If our extracts from, therefore, are few, it is because the whole are unimportant. The Senate, at the last dates, were engaged in the discussion of the Apportionment Bill. An amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, to strike out 40,000, the ratio fixed upon by the House of Representatives, was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 16; but on the question of filling the blank with 42,000, as recommded by the committee, a pretty lengthy debate followed, which ended in the postponement of the question to another day; we are of course ignorant how it was decided.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

There appears to be no subject within the whole range of legislative attention, which so completely baffles the wisdom of our law-makers, as the providing some method of educating the poorer classes of society. Committee after committee have made report after report; and yet the matter remains in the very same situation, as to legislative direction or assistance, among us, that it did among our Indian predecessors.

It would, perhaps, be worth our while to inquire why this business, which, it is universally admitted, is of primary importance, has still been passed over. I don't much like to speak my mind, but really I have an opinion (perhaps one of my own) that our representatives are afraid that nothing effectual can be done, without incurring expenditures beyond the present resources of our treasury, and of course requiring some addition to be made to the taxes. "Ay, there's the rub." They may do what they please with any surplus they may find in the treasury; may give it for pictures, for statues, for roads or rivers, or whatever else their wisdom or folly may dictate: but woe be to the man who shall advise, or support any measure, however beneficial, which may eventuate in an increase of the taxes. In truth, I am a good deal that way inclined myself, and must be fully convinced that the object is of national magnitude,—one, to use a hackneyed expression, of vital importance, before I can give my representative leave to put his hand into my pocket and draw thence as much as he pleases. This sends us back again to the original inquiry; it compels us to examine what we had taken for granted in the outset, the magnitude of the object in view. It seems somewhat difficult to maintain by argument a proposition that none denies. But there are arguments, and forcible ones too, in support of the education of the poor, if we should be happy enough to find them. I do not mean to plead for the necessity of education for the rich; they can take care of themselves; and whether the legislature aid them or not, they will find means to educate their children. Not so the poor. I would premise, that I am not about to vindicate such an education as is proper before the person can be said to be "learned," in the common acceptation of that term; but only such a degree of learning as is usually understood by the term, an English Education. This is certainly necessary to the great mass of the people, whether they be considered in a civil, or political, or religious capacity. Not to insist on the increase of pleasure that must arise to a reasonable being from a capacity of conversing with the living, or the "mighty dead," by means of books, the various transactions of man with man, and with which every man must be more or less conversant, call daily for the exercise of reckonings and other acts which are neither "innate," nor to be obtained without instruction; so far education is necessary to all men every where. But in our country there arises another argument for it from the structure of our government. In arbitrary states the duty of the subject is contained in one word, obedience: but even under the milder forms of monarchy, where the laws are in any measure the directory of the community, a knowledge of those laws in some good degree, becomes highly expedient to every subject, for the plain reason, that he may know how to conduct himself conformably thereto. But in a republic like ours, a fundamental principle of which is, that the majesty, the supreme, the law-making power, is resident in the people, the argument is irresistible, that the great body of the people should be well informed of their rights, their privileges and their duties. Public opinion, when strongly expressed, can do much in any country; in ours it does every thing. And it seems to me that this is a reason of no small force for universal education. Education is necessary, both for the proper exercise of power entrusted to us by our form of government, and to the perpetuity of the government itself. Ignorance is always liable to imposition. I should hope that no person, honoured with a seat in any of our legislatures, will or does disapprove of a general system of education, from a conviction that an increase of intelligence in their constituents would be fatal to their apotheosis. But I think it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that ignorance is the proper soil for the operations of demagogues.

Another consideration, which leads to the same conclusion as the former, is, that it is necessary to the understanding of our religion, that its professors should be able to read the records in which it is contained. We profess to be a nation of christians; our constitution recognizes this religion, and the whole structure of our government supposes its reality. Witnesses, jurors, judges, officers, legislators, are all sworn on the gospels. I am not now arguing for the truth of christianity; I am asserting that it is the religion of the state; and this is undeniable. The religion of the bible is in a great measure historical, and is all of it contained in a book, or rather in sundry books collected together. In order that oaths should have a proper bearing on the conscience, it is necessary that we have some understanding of the contents of the book on which we are sworn. But if we admit the truth of the religion itself, a still more momentous reason arises, why every professor thereof should have education enough to read and in some degree to understand these sacred books, namely, that the concerns of eternity depend on the belief of certain tenets and the practice of certain duties; which tenets and which duties are to be sought for and to be found nowhere but in the scriptures.

Hoping that some or all of these arguments are satisfactory to every person, I think I may venture to affirm the necessity, the imperious necessity which is imposed on the legislature, to devise and provide, by some general system, for the education of every member of the commonwealth. Lycurgus, it is said, arrived at the same conclusion by a shorter road. He asserted that every child born in the republic was the property of the state. Although I am not exactly able to comprehend the truth of this position, the result, so far as made it the duty of the governors to provide the means of general education, was a general benefit.

The greatest obstacle which occurs to me at present, to some general plan of education, arises from our dispersed and thin population. But although this reason may make it difficult to do all that might be wished, it certainly does not hinder us from doing something. Every county might have some schools for the education of the poor, supported in whole or in part by the public. The plan that strikes me as most likely to obtain the object would be, to empower the county court to appoint some number of intelligent persons in each county as a school committee, who should decide when and where those original seminaries should be placed; should inquire into the qualifications of teachers and contract with them; and when it should happen that the amount agreed on could not be raised by voluntary subscription, to apportion the balance among the inhabitants of the district, of the county, or of the state, as might appear most advisable on calm consideration. I am not, however, tenacious of any particular plan, so that provision be made that those children, whose parents are unable to give any thing, may not be excluded from the school.

A FARMER.

THE INDIAN WAR.

FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

We learn from the Indian country that the Cherokees and Osages, have lately had some fighting, in which the former have been completely successful. The Cherokees were divided into parties, one of which, amounting to 50 or 60, fell in with a party of Osages, (principally composed of old men, women and children,) and killed and took nearly the whole, and have brought in about 63 scalps and prisoners. One Osage woman, refusing to follow the Cherokees, was set on a horse and shot, and her body afterwards thrown on a fire, and consumed. Another party of the Cherokees, consisting of about 200 men, had not returned at our last accounts, but we learn that they had fell in with the Osages, and killed and took a much greater number. These successes had occasioned great rejoicings in the Cherokee nation, and the lives of a great number of the defenceless prisoners had been sacrificed.

The Cherokees took a large quantity of skins, furs, and other property, from the Osages, a considerable portion of which was burnt, they being unable to bring it with them. Among the articles brought in were the hats, clothes, &c. known to have belonged to one or two white men who are supposed to have been murdered.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Ramage, of the U. States' schooner Porpoise, to the naval officer commanding at Charleston, dated

"Off the North Coast of Cuba, 25th Jan. 1822.

"I have just time to tell you I shall be at Charleston in two or three weeks. I have taken and destroyed six piratical vessels, burnt two of their establishments, killed some of their people, and have now some prisoners on board. I also re-captured from them an American vessel, which had been in their possession three days. I have one of the schooners taken acting as a tender, and find her of great service."

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 15.

Havana papers of a late date have been received in this city by a gentleman in Congress, the contents of which are quite interesting.

Among the official papers, is a declaration of independence of the people of the Spanish part of San Domingo. This act begins thus: "No more dependence, no more humiliation, no more submission to the caprices of the cabinet of Madrid." After the usual protestations and oaths, they enter into a long list of grievances, and declare that a pupilage of 328 years, an imbecile loyalty to the king of Spain, a perfect abnegation of self, living, moving, thinking and acting only for Spain, was long enough. They complain of the cession to France, their abandonment and suffering during the war with that republic, of the ingratitude of the mother country towards the native heroes who reconquered several strong places during that period, the general devastation and misery brought upon them by the total neglect of the metropolis, the preference given to Europeans for high offices and sinecures, expensive military establishments supported out of the exhausted revenues of the Province. They say, that if an uninterrupted series of abuses, vexations, injustice, and neglect, were wanting as a motive for this salutary change, no part of America could exhibit a picture so charged with black and horrific spectres, as that unfortunate Island, which was the first in order, and the last in those improvements which constitute the happiness of nations; but sentiments of honor, principles of justice, reasons of utility and public expediency, are the noble motives which stimulate them to pronounce an eternal emancipation from Spain, &c. &c. This state paper bears date the 3d day of January.

Not less interesting is a letter from O'Donoju, (now deceased,) to the Secretary of War, giving an account of the condition in which he found the people of Mexico, on arriving there; the futility of any attempt to oppose the revolutionary force; and the motives of policy which induced him to enter into a favorable arrangement with Iturbide, &c. to place a Bourbon on the throne of independent Mexico. We shall endeavor to publish a translation of the whole of this letter.

Several other documents are published, relative to transactions in Mexico, which could not be accounted for until after the death of O'Donoju.

The late Governor of Vera Cruz still holds the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, from which he will not withdraw without an order from the Cortes. It is said this resolution has been taken by him in consequence of the despatches by the packets for O'Donoju, &c. having fallen into his hands as the commander in chief, since the death of O'Donoju, and departure of the late Vice King, which put him in possession of the secrets of the ministry and the King, to which he was a stranger before.

At Havana, there are two Vice Kings, and an immense number of officers of every grade, and of men, on their return to Spain. The ship of the line Asia, and the sloop of war Deamante, were to sail from Havana for Spain on the 24th ult. with a large convoy, and a vast quantity of wealth. It is supposed that this is the last cargo of the kind that will ever sail from the Americas to the mother country.

Havana is represented as tranquil, with about 7000 volunteers, well armed and rigidly disciplined. This force gives protection and comparative tranquility to the city.

Among the volunteers in the cause of Greek freedom, is Mr. Gordon, at present Commandant of Tripolizza A Scotch paper gives the following account of this gentleman:—

"Mr. Gordon (not Sir Thomas, unless he has been invested with some foreign order of knighthood) is a Scotch gentleman of fortune, and was formerly an officer in that distinguished regiment the Scotch Greys. He is a man of great zeal and personal bravery, and of very considerable acquirements. He travelled much, some years ago, in Greece, where he acquired a knowledge of the country, and of the language (which he speaks with perfect fluency.) While in Turkey, he married an American lady. On the breaking out of the war between Russia and Napoleon, he entered the Russian service as a volunteer, and served during the famous Russian campaign, being attached to one of the commanders as an aid-de-camp. He afterwards retired to Scotland, where he remained till the present year. On the breaking out of the war in Greece, in the fate of which country he naturally took the warmest interest, he quitted his estate, and taking a large sum of money with him (it is said 20,000*l.*) went to Marseilles, where he purchased a vessel, freighted it with arms and ammunition, and proceeded to the Morea. He is high in the confidence of the local government, is at the head of Ypsilanti's staff, and is, as we have stated, Commandant of Tripolizza."

THE PIRATE

Was published in England, on the 24th December and in the United States on the 7th of February, but 44 days after its publication in England. The Commercial Advertiser informs us that on the arrival from Philadelphia at New-York on Thursday evening of the Pirate, "the rush of the reading world was tremendous. Every volume, and there were several hundred received, were taken per force in a few minutes." The first copy of Ivanhoe which was received in Boston from England was sold at auction for *seven dollars*, read a week, and then re-sold for *eleven dollars*. The Pirate is now in press in New-York and Boston. Three editions are printing in New-York, we know not how many are printing at Boston.

Florida.—We have seen a gentleman who has surveyed all Florida, and examined it thoroughly. He says that there are twenty millions of acres of the best sugar and cotton lands in the world; that all the fruits of St. Domingo are found there, such as Lime Trees, Plantain, Alligator Pears, &c. &c. growing wild; that the Live Oak is abundant and of immense size, and that he saw a great number of large Olive Trees, as fine and more flourishing than any he ever saw in France.

Fed. Rep.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 21st ultimo, in this county, Mr. *Lemuel Elliott*, to Mrs. *Polly Cline.*

In Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ultimo, Dr. *Joseph W. Ross*, to Miss *Sophia Springs*, both of that county.

In Rutherford county, on the [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] Kerr, Col. [illegible] Rutherfordton, to Miss *Elizabeth* [illegible]

Bar Iron and Castings.

THE undersigned for the accommodation of his customers, has brought to his Furnace, seven miles and a half west of Beattie' sFord, on Catawba, a large and general assortment of BAR IRON, consisting of wagon tires, plough-moulds, axe-bars, &c. &c. The Furnace being in blast and forge in operation, he expects to keep up at said Furnace a constant supply of bar iron and castings. Corn, flour, and bacon, (as much as wanted,) will be received in payment at a fair price.

J. GRAHAM.

February 25, 1822.——6w91p

Agricultural.

THE Rowan Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. *Sec'y.*

March 1, 1822. 4w91

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS I, David T. Talman, bachelor, of Lincoln, N. Carolina, have for serious of times been endeavouring to get a wife, and I have ascertained effectually that it is impossible, unless the devil and his followers were where they belong; and in order to give relief to their wicked hearts and tongues, and save them of further trouble and uneasiness of mind,—this is therefore to inform them of this vicinity, (and indeed all others,) that I have relinquished all ideas of ever making any further attempt to obtain the above object; which was a very desirable one to me, in my present situation.

1ip DAVID T. TALMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

I SHALL proceed to sell the following tracts of land, at the Court-House in Morganton, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, viz:

250 acres, given in by Ephraim Evens, lying on a branch of the Catawba river, 6 miles east of Morganton; value $250.

150 acres lying on the waters of Silver Creek, given in by John Reinels; value $150.

50 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba river, given in by Daniel Workman; value $25.

100 acres given in by Eli Hufman, on Rock Creek, a water of the south fork of Catawba, for 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820; valued at $100 the three first years; at $50 for 1820.

M. BRITTAIN,

Sheriff Burke County, N. C.

February 20, 1822.——7w91

Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, to satisfy the taxes due on them for 1820, on the third Monday of April next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, viz:

190 acres, belonging to Allen Cook: tax, $1 01.

161 do. belonging to Thomas Pollard: tax, $00 50.

196 do. belonging to Julius Daniel: tax, $1 05.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, March 2, 1822.——6w91

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....George Parks, & Co. *vs.* James Gray.....Original Attachment. Summons Jesse Allison as Garnishee. It appearing to the court, that James Gray, the defendant in this case, resides in another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for said county, on the fifth Monday in April next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

A copy from the minutes,

tc29A R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.....John Dula and wife, and others, *vs.* Ephraim Allison and others..... Petition for Partition. It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise the petition will be heard ex-parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

A copy from the minutes,

3w91 R. MARTIN, *C. W. C. C.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

There are moments in life, which are never forgot,
Which brighten, and brighten, as Time steals away;
They give a new charm to the happiest lot,
And they shine on the gloom of the lov'liest day:
These moments are hallow'd by smiles and by tears,
The first look of love, and the last parting given;
As the sun, in the dawn of his glory, appears,
And the cloud weeps and glows with the rainbow in heav'n.

There are hours—there are minutes, which memory brings,
Like blossoms of Eden, to twine round the heart;
And as time rushes by on the might of his wings,
They may darken awhile, but they never depart:
O! these hallow'd remembrances cannot decay,
But they come on the soul with a magical thrill;
And in days that are darkest, they kindly will stay,
And the heart, in its last throb, will beat with them still.

They come, like the down in its loveliness, now,
The same look of beauty, that shot to my soul;
The snows of the mountain are bleach'd on her brow,
And her eyes, in the blue of the firmament, roll:
The roses are dim by her cheek's living bloom,
And her coral lips part, like the opening of flow'rs;
She moves thro' the air in a cloud of perfume,
Like the wind from the blossoms of jessamine bow'rs.

From her eye's melting azure there sparkles a flame,
That kindled my young blood to extacy's glow;
She speaks—and the tones of her voice are the same,
As would once, like the wind-harp, in melody flow:
That touch, as her hand meets and mingles with mine,
Shoots along to my heart, with electrical thrill;
'Twas a moment, for earth too supremely divine,
And while life lasts, its sweetness shall cling to me still.

We met—and we drank from the crystalline well,
That flows from the fountain of science above;
On the beauties of thought we would silently dwell,
'Till we look'd—tho' we never were talking of love:
We parted—the tear glisten'd bright in her eye,
And her melting hand shook, as I drop'd it—forever;
O! that moment will always be hovering by,
Life may frown—but its light shall abandon me—never.

P.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENCE.

The close of an Address to the Literary and Philosophical Society of South-Carolina, by STEPHEN ELLIOTT, President of the Society.

"Science would give new skill and value to the labours of the mechanic, new resources to the enterprise of the man of business, new dignity to the leisure of the man of wealth, new enjoyments to the man of pleasure, new powers to the man of exertion.

"Knowledge is power. How wonderful the difference between the poor naked wandering savage, trembling before the elements, whom in terror he adores, depending on his solitary unaided exertions for food, for arms, for raiment, for shelter; and the civilized man, who strong in the science and resources of society, rides over the ocean, even on the wings of the tempest; disarms the lightning of its power; ascends the airy canopy of heaven; penetrates into the profound caverns of the earth; arms himself with the power of the elements; makes fire and air and earth and water, his ministering servants; and standing, as it were, on the confines of nature, seems, as by a magic talisman, to give energy and life to the brute elements of matter.

"It is not from the simple products of the earth, or from the crude materials, with which a country may abound, that her power and resources must arise. The most productive regions, have frequently been the most weak and dependant. The blessings of nature may be blighted by the ignorance and folly of man. A nation must seek for wealth and power, by encouraging that active and profound knowledge, which ascertaining the principles, the proportions, the combinations, the affinities of the mineral; the habits, the productions, the qualities, the uses of the vegetable; and the manners, the instincts, the properties, whether noxious or useful, of the animal kingdom, can give to every substance which it possesses, or can obtain, every appropriate use; can procure for them their ultimate value; can convert them at will into instruments of pleasure, of riches, of grandeur or of power.

"It is not easy to determine how far each science contributes to the general mass, or to estimate its relative value. Forming one radiant circle they naturally support, they mutually enlighten each other. The proud fabric of modern science is composed of materials extracted from every quarter, and has been constructed by the labours of hundreds and of thousands, co-operating in one common design. Every ascertained fact, every new discovery, in any department, adds to the general mass of knowledge, and enlarges the circle of human observation and improvement. No inquiry should be abandoned as abstruse and uninteresting, none rejected as obscure or insignificant. No tribute should be withheld as too humble or unimportant. The mighty streams that gladden the earth and diffuse wealth and enjoyment along their extended borders, are formed by the union of small and unnoticed springs. It is not the magnitude of the fountain head, but the number of tributary streams that determine their size and importance. Some branches of knowledge, from the sublimity of their views, from the certainty of their results, or from their extensive application to all the occupations of life, may have the higher claims to our notice; but those which only serve to polish or to decorate, merit also attention. We should no more wish to deface the Corinthian capital of science, than to sap its deep foundations."

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

There are traits in the character, and incidents in the history of the red men of the forest, which at a future day may be the theme of the poet and the novelist. When they shall have disappeared from there native forests, before the rapidly advancing stride of civilization; and shall be heard no more exulting in their bravery or shouting their wild songs of war—when they shall be driven from their hunting grounds, and the voices which roused the game, or sung the song of triumph over their fallen enemies, shall resound no more over the prairies of the Missouri and Mississippi, and that will be at no distant day—when their bones bleach upon the summits of the Rocky Mountains or on the shores of the Pacific—leaving

——"This sole memorial of their lot,
They were—and they are not,"—

Every fugitive sketch of their history will become valuable, and every trait of their character will be cherished as the food for literary research and industry. The Indians of North America, (we mean such as are not depraved and degraded by intimacy with abandoned white men,) like most uncivilized nations are possessed of great vices, but these are relieved by great virtues—they are inveterate in their hostilities—but they are in their friendships, firm and inviolable—they are cunning and deceitful foes—but hospitable entertainers—they are cruel to their enemies in war—but they are possessed of undaunted bravery, and frequently give examples of self-devotion, which in Greece or Rome, would have made each man a hero. There are, too, instances of honor among them which would add splendor to the laurels of the most exalted, and more civilized warriors. Mr. Nuttall, in his volume of travels in the Arkansas territory, (noticed in the Philadelphia National Gazette,) relates a circumstance of this description, which must command the admiration of all who value fearless, daring, or high-minded honor, though in the person of those we have styled *savages*. The Quapaws or Arkansas, the aborigines of the territory of that name, do not number more than two hundred men.—They have had the reputation, both among the French and Americans, of great mildness of disposition, and are at the same time brave and generous. The Quapaws and Chickasaws were opposed to each other, but the former had always succeeded in repelling the latter. The Quapaws on one occasion discovered their adversaries retreating, in consequence of their having descried them at a distance, and being in want of ammunition. The Quapaws having heard the cause, desired the Chickasaws to land on the adjoining sand beach of the Mississippi, giving them the generous and unexpected promise of a supply of powder for their defence. The chief of the Quapaws then ordered all his warriors to empty their powder horns into a blanket, after which he divided the whole with a spoon, and gave the half to the Chickasaws. The struggle commenced—and ended with the defeat of the latter, with the loss of ten killed and five prisoners, whilst the loss of the force of the noble chief of the Quapaws, was but one man.

There is a chivalry, a lofty generosity in this incident, which makes its way to the heart, and enlists our feelings on the side of those who have displayed it. These instances of the native character of the Indians of our country, become rare as they degenerate by the advances of civilization. They may hereafter furnish materials for works of imagination and fancy, wholly American, and should be preserved.

Savannah Georgian.

THE PIRATE.

Extracts from that part of this last work of the great novelist which has reached this country, have been published in the Philadelphia prints. The Pirate, we are informed, says the Boston Intelligencer, takes us to the wild scenery of the Shetland Islands, and makes us acquainted with their uncultivated and superstitious inhabitants, at the close of the 17th century. The inexhaustible author has gone to new and original sources for variety of character, and renders the uncouth names of Magnus Troil; Jarloff, Norna of the fitful-head, and Triptolemus Yellowly, as familiar as Meg Merrilies and Dandie Dinmont.

We extract the description of a character who is intended to occupy a great space in the work. She is a mystical being.

"What must be amended, sordid slave?" said the stranger Norna, turning at once upon him with an emphasis that made him start—'*What* must be amended? Bring hither, if thou wilt, thy new-fangled coulters, spades and harrows, alter the implements of our fathers from the ploughshare to the mouse-trap; but know thou art in the land that was won of old by the flaxen-haired Kempions of the North, and leave us their hospitality at least, to show we come of what was once noble and generous. I say to you beware; while Norna looks forth at the measureless waters, from the crest of Fitful-head, something is yet left that resembles power of defence. If the men of Thule have ceased to be champions, and to spread the banquet for the raven, the women have not forgotten the arts that lifted them of yore into queens and prophetesses.'

"The woman who pronounced this singular tirade, was as striking in appearance as extravagantly lofty in her pretensions and in her language. She might well have represented on the stage, so far as features, voice, and stature were concerned, the Bonduca or Boadicea, of the Britons, or the sage Velleda, Aurinia, or any other fated Phythoness, who ever led to battle a tribe of the ancient Goths. Her features were high and well formed, and would have been handsome but for the ravages of time, and the effects of exposure to the severe weather of her country. Age, and perhaps sorrow, had quenched in some degree, the fire of a dark blue eye, whose hue almost approached to black, and had sprinkled snow on such part of her tresses as had escaped from under her cap, and were dishevelled by the rigor of the storm. Her upper garment, which dropped with water, was of coarse dark-coloured stuff, called Wadmaral, then much used in the Zetland Islands, as also in Iceland and Norway. But as she threw this cloak back from her shoulders, a short jacket of dark blue velvet, stamped with figures, became visible, and the vest, which corresponded to it, was of crimson color, and embroidered with tarnished silver.—Her girdle was plaited with silver ornaments, cut into the shape of planetary signs; her blue apron was embroidered with similar devices, and covered a peticoat of crimson cloth. Strong thick enduring shoes, of the half-dressed leather of the country, were tied with straps like those of the Roman buskins, over her scarlet stockings.—She wore in her belt, an ambiguous looking weapon, which might pass for a sacrificing knife or dagger, as the imagination of the spectator chose to assign to the wearer the character of a priestess or a sorceress. In her hand she held a staff, squared on all sides, and engraved with Runic characters and figures, forming one of those portable and perpetual calenders which were used among the ancient natives of Scandinavia, and which, to a superstitious eye, might have passed for a divining rod.

"Such were the appearance, features and attire of Norna of the Fitful-head, upon whom many of the inhabitants of the island looked with observance, many with fear, and almost all with a sort of veneration. Less pregnant circumstances of suspicion would, in any other part of Scotland, have exposed her to the investigation of those cruel inquisitors, who were then often invested with the delegated authority of the privy council, for the purpose of persecuting, torturing, and finally consigning to the flames, those who were accused of witchcraft or sorcery. But superstitions of this nature pass through two stages ere they become entirely obsolete. Those supposed to be possessed of supernatural powers, are venerated in the earlier stages of society. As religion and knowledge increase, they are first held in hatred and horror, and are finally regarded as impostors."

Religious.

The following letter from a clergyman in this county, to his friend, has been handed to us, with permission to make what use of it we pleased: considering it appropriate for this department, we have given it a place, to the exclusion of selected matter. We will here just state, that it would be esteemed as a favor to receive frequently original communications for our Religious Department, such as short moral and religious essays, &c.: and perhaps some of our friends, should they employ a small portion of their leisure time in preparing an article to go under our religious head, might extend their sphere of usefulness, and subserve the interests of morality.

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DEAR SIR: I have been sometime past anxious to gratify you with a more minute account of the Lord's gracious dealings towards the people of my own charge. I have now spent a little more than thirty years of my life among the people for whom I still labour, in my poor imperfect way, to promote their salvation; and have been so highly blessed, as to witness three revivals of religion among the people of my own charge. On the sacramental occasion which succeeded my ordination in this place, about thirty were added to the church. Again, in the years 1802, 1803, and when there was so general a religious excitement over this part of the country. The present revival made its first appearance at the ordination of our brother Erwin among the people of Dr. Hall's former charge. Its special appearance among us was in May last, when we assembled on the occasion of celebrating the supper of our dear Lord and Saviour. Permit me to inform you, that though the name of camp meetings has become odious with many, through their abuse and want of regular government; yet this is the shape in which we have attended all our communion occasions through the last year; the way in which God has been pleased to own and bless our meetings, to the everlasting salvation of many of the careless and prayerless among us. At these, as well as those meetings appointed for special prayer, I have seen many, who, in deep distress as on the borders of despair, have spent from four to six hours in the most importunate prayer and wrestling with God, that I have ever witnessed. This was done sometimes with, again without the voice. In very few cases has relief been obtained under the first impressions of guilt; for they are often only the impressions of the guilt, without any views of the pollution or defilement of sin. Some have continued long, even months, under a sense of their unpardoned iniquities, and exposure to the wrath of God. This religious excitement has been principally among the youth; yet it has reached, in a few cases, from eight to eighty years of age. There has usually been a larger number of male than female subjects of this work among us. Those young men are also the most decent, well informed and respectable youth of our churches; the character of many of whom no vice had ever stained, and who had no lost reputation to retrieve by future amendments. They promise much for the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. I hope He who has called them from darkness to light, intends some of them as heralds of his grace to the world around them.

There have been very few bodily impressions or agitations as in the former revivals in this place, and comparatively very little noise, either under a sense of guilt and despair, or when relief has been obtained from a hope of pardon through the blood of the Lamb. Sometimes the loud cry has been extorted in a case of extreme distress, as from one in his own imagination almost irretrievably lost: What must I do to be saved? Jesus, thou Son of David, have mercy on me! Again, when the unburdened soul has felt a sense of the pardoning love of God thrill through his heart, his bursting gratitude has been expressed in the angelic style: Glory to God in the highest; eternal praises to Him who hath redeemed us by his own blood. Should you next inquire, what has been the effect of all this excitement? I answer, the addition of 75 members to my own charge, from the age of twelve years, to that of eighty in one case, and among those a few of the people of colour. Our assemblies are crowded, and the attention of our hearers seems to hang on the lips of the speaker, as if for the life of their souls indeed. Their very looks seem to bespeak their thirst for the word of eternal life. When the attention of the professing part of the assembly is directed to the prospect of triumph over sin, death, and hell, and to the joys of the celestial world, the prospect of dwelling forever where Jesus is, you would say something almost angelic beams on the countenance of many. But when the sinner's sad case is spoken of, the impossibility of his escaping the wrath to come, his awful doom in going down to perdition from the sound of the gospel, and the gates of Zion, the congregation seem as if convulsed, and weep in silent sadness. Indeed, my friend, so deep and realizing have been the views my own mind has had of the awful condition of multitudes of thoughtless sinners, rushing into the dread presence of Omnipotence to receive their final doom, that my trembling hand has almost refused to hold the book which contains their dread sentence, and my heart has said,

——fain my pity would reclaim,
And snatch the firebrands from the flame.

We have had little or no opposition to contend with as yet. The adversary has not yet marshaled his sad troops against us, so as to show them in the light. Nay. I hope they are about to be better employed, in the service of the great captain of salvation. We have not yet had the painful feelings of weeping over one who has turned back. We have not thought that all who have felt convictions for sin, or sad awakenings, or even all those who have engaged in singing and praying among the friends of religion, have had their feet set upon the rock: nay, we are sorry that we are forced to judge otherwise. Yet of all those of whom we had formed a favorable opinion, we have not as yet been disappointed in any one individual.

The Lord is yet pleased to carry on this gracious work among us. Christians still appear lively and zealous in the cause of the Redeemer.

A few careless sinners are now and then aroused to inquire what they must do to be saved. We are looking forward with sweet anticipation, to the opening of the spring season, when the weather will permit us all to crowd together again into the holy temple of our Lord, or in the solemn grove, where we shall render our ten thousand thanks and pay our vows to the Lord our Redeemer: at which season we look for still greater displays of the power and efficacy of sovereign grace in the salvation of sinners. The Lord's arm is not shortened, that it cannot save those among us who are yet in their sins; nor his ear heavy, that it cannot hear prayer offered in their behalf by the friends of Zion. Let christians everywhere be encouraged and excited to pray. The happy days long promised the church on earth, are at hand. Turn your eyes to the east and the west, to the north and the south, what, O what glad sight cheers your eyes? The missionaries, the heralds of the cross of Christ, going on with majestic strides, not with gold or silver to enrich the darkened world of dying mortals, but with the bible, the ever blessed gospel of the Son of God, to enlighten their minds and gladden the heart that has never yet been cheered by one ray of divine light. Look abroad and see in how many places the standard of the cross is already planted, and see the banner of the Lord waving over the sea and the land, in almost every direction. How many thousands are now sitting, clothed and in their right minds, at the feet of Jesus, who but a few years since were worshipping the workmanship of men's hands, or scouring the forests, bearing the bloody instruments of death in their cruel hands. O christians, do you not really imagine that you see the reddening streaks of the millennial morning, the dawn of the church's glory on earth, when she shall indeed arise and shine as clear as the sun, fair as the moon, and terrible as an army with banners? Is it then a time for christians to sit nodding over their privileges on the threshold of millennial glory. O, can the heralds of the cross entertain their hearers any longer with dry morsels, while there is bread enough and to spare. O brethren, let us all give this best of objects our warmest prayers, and part of our property too, with our whole heart. Let the miser be rich in gold and silver and goods laid up in store for many years, but let us strive to be rich in good works, which may forward this best of causes, which man ever yet espoused. The cause which will prosper when every other shall fail: That cause which will finally triumph over the expiring pangs of dissolving nature

AMICUS.